

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGIE,
Publishers of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

[VOL. XI....NO. 537.]

TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:—
Two dollars and half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertising will be inserted at so much per column per week, \$2.50, and 25 cents each word they are mentioned thereafter. Postage must be paid in advance, and letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be forwarded.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States
on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina
will be received at this office until the 12th day
of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg
and Rolls' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and
back, every day, in 5 horse post coaches.

Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p.m.,
arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a.m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a.m., ar-
rive at Warrenton same day by 9 p.m.

2102. From Raleigh by Averysborough
to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every
day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a.m., ar-
rive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p.m.,
arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a.m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumber-
ton and Leesville to Marion c. n. S. C. 77
miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post
coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half
past 7 p.m., arrive at Marion c. h. next
day by half past 9 a.m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a.m.,
arrive at Fayetteville same day by half
past 4 p.m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randal-
ville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brights-
ville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back
every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p.m.,
arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a.m., ar-
rive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p.m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Phillips'
store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Ral-
leigh, 86 miles and back, three times a
week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday, at 3 a.m., arrive at Nash-
ville by 12 1/2, leave same at 1 p.m.,
and arrive at Raleigh same day, by
10 p.m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at Nash-
ville by noon, and at Halifax same day by
10 p.m.

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect
to Tarboro, 24 miles and back, once a
week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a.m.,
arrive at Tarboro same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 8 a.m.,
arrive at Enfield same, by 5 p.m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount
to Tarborough, 28 miles and back, three
times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at noon, after the arrival of
the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro
same days by 9 p.m.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at
Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h.
Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock,
Greensboro, New Garden, Kerne's
Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82
miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse
post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Fri-
day at 1 p.m., arrive at Greensboro next
days by 11 a.m., leave same at 1 p.m., and
arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday
and Saturday by 8 p.m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Sat-
urday at 3 a.m., arrive at Greensboro by
10 a.m., and at Milton every Thursday
and Monday by 8 a.m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lex-
ington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord,
Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall
to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back,
twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thurs-
day at 4 a.m., arrive at Salisbury same
days by 1 p.m.; leave Salisbury at 2 p.m.,
arrive at Concord same days by 8 p.m.;
leave Concord next days, Tuesday and
Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Charlotte by
10 a.m.; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and
arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday
and Friday by 7 p.m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and
Thursday at 3 a.m., arrive at Charlotte by
11 a.m.; leave Charlotte at 1 p.m., and
arrive at Concord same days, Monday and
Thursday by 7 p.m.; leave Concord next
days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a.m., ar-
rive at Salisbury by 9 a.m.; leave Salis-
bury at 10 a.m., and arrive at Salem same
days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p.m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Ports-
mouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton,
Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro, Anosky
Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to
Tarboro, 132 miles and back, three times
a week in 4 horse post coaches.—
While a post office is in operation at Winton, that

*part of this route which lies between Win-
ton and Murfreesboro may be carried in a
2 horse stage.)*

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 10 a.m., arrive at Su-
folk by 3 p.m., and at Winton the same
days by 9 p.m., and at Murfreesboro by
11 p.m.; leave Murfreesboro next days
at 5 a.m., arrive at Winton by 5 a.m., and
at Tarboro same days, Wednesday Fri-
day and Monday by 6 p.m.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 8 a.m., arrive at Win-
ton same days by 9 p.m.; leave Winton
next days after the arrival of the mail
from Murfreesboro at 3 a.m., and arrive
at Suffolk by 11 a.m.; leave Suffolk at half
past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days,
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p.m.

2111. From Tarboro by Oak Grove,
Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fay-
etteville, 108 miles and back, three times
a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Fay-
etteville next days, Wednesday, Friday
and Sunday by 4 p.m.

2112. From Tarboro by Oak Grove,
Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fay-
etteville, 108 miles and back, three times
a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Fay-
etteville next days, Wednesday, Friday
and Sunday by 4 p.m.

2113. From Sommerton, Va. by Gates
c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to
Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week
in suikies.

Leave Sommerton every Wednesday at 5
a.m., arrive at Edenton same day by 6
p.m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a.m.,
and arrive at Sommerton same day by 6
p.m.

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep
Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth
City, Woodville and Hertford to Edenton,
76 miles and back, three times a week in
2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Eden-
ton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 10 a.m., arrive at
Elizabeth City same days by 7 p.m.; leave
Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednes-
day at 6 a.m., arrive at Edenton same days
by 2 p.m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Sat-
urday at 10 a.m., arrive at Elizabeth City
same days by 6 p.m., leave Elizabeth City
every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p.m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill,
Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Halifax, and
Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70
miles and back, three times a week in four
horse post coaches.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday at 10 a.m., arrive at Hal-
ifax same days by 6 p.m., and at
Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday by 3 p.m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m., arrive
at Halifax same days by 6 p.m., and at
Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday by 2 p.m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Sat-
urday at 10 a.m., arrive at Elizabeth City
same days by 6 p.m., leave Elizabeth City
every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p.m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to North-
amptown c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednes-
day at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h.
same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wed-
nesday at 4 p.m., after the arrival of the
mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Dia-
mond Grove same day by 7 p.m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing,
Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor,
and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and
back, once a week, in suikies.

Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a.m.,
arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by
6 p.m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10
a.m., arrive at Winton next day, Thurs-
day, by 7 p.m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's
Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck
to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Brit-
ton's Store and Turner's Cross Roads
to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles
and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5
a.m., arrive at Scotland Neck same day by
5 p.m., at Bryan's Cross Roads next day by
10 a.m. Leave same at 12 a.m., and ar-
rive at Windsor every Saturday by 10
a.m.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5
a.m., arrive at Scotland Neck same day by
5 p.m., at Bryan's Cross Roads next day by
10 a.m. Leave same at 12 a.m., and ar-
rive at Windsor every Saturday by 10
a.m.

2119. From Woodville to Duran's
Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10
a.m., arrive at Duran's Neck same day by
1 p.m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden
c. h. Indianstown, Gurrituck c. h. Tull's
Creek, North West River Bridge and
Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and
back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday
at 5 a.m., arrive at Norfolk the next day,
Thursday by 9 a.m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a.m.,
arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Fri-
day, by 6 p.m.

2121. From Tarboro by Sparta, Ben-
boro, Greenville, Washington and Swift
Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and
back, three times a week in two horse
stages,

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday at 8 a.m., arrive at Fay-
etteville same days by 9 p.m., and at
Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday
and Sunday by 4 p.m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Fay-
etteville next days, Wednesday, Friday
and Sunday by 4 p.m.

2122. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill
Hookerston, Kinston, Strabane and Albert-
son's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back,
once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at
6 a.m., arrive at Kenansville every Friday
at 6 p.m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6
a.m., arrive at Stantonburg every Wednes-
day by 6 p.m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville,
Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Wil-
lamsboro', Leesburg, Red House and
Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back,
twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and
Saturday at 3 p.m., arrive at Oxford same
days by 10 p.m., and at Danville the next
days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p.m.

Leave Danville every Monday and
Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Milton by
8 a.m.; leave Milton at 9 a.m., arrive at
Oxford same days by 9 p.m.; leave Ox-
ford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at
4 a.m., and arrive at Warrenton same
days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West
Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg,
Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison,
Rocky Spring, Blakely and Payneville
to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak
Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once
a week in two horse stages.

Leave Danville every Tuesday and
Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Milton by
8 a.m.; leave Milton at 9 a.m., arrive at
Oxford same days by 9 p.m.; leave Ox-
ford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at
4 a.m., and arrive at Warrenton same
days by noon.

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 10 a.m., arrive at
Elizabeth City same days by 7 p.m.; leave
Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednes-
day at 6 a.m., arrive at Danville every
Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.

2125. From Salem by Huntsville,
Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany
Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokes-
ville, Morgantown, Bridgetown, Bedfords-
ville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gow-
inville, S. C. and Millford to Greenville,
196 miles and back, twice a week in four
horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thurs-
day at 4 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 8
a.m., and at Statesville same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Statesville every Tuesday at 5 a.m.,
arrive at Salem every Thursday by 6 p.m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville
to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Al-
ley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back,
once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7
a.m., arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p.m., and
at Enfield same day by 8 p.m.

2127. From Louisburg by Haysville,
Lynnville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's
Store and Brownsville, to Clarkesville,
Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Dan-
iel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford,
once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Thursday at 5
a.m., arrive at Clarkesville every Friday
at 10 a.m.

Leave Clarkesville every Friday at 12
noon, arrive at Louisburg every Saturday
by 8 p.m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest,
Lemay's Roads, Wilton and Pattons-
ville to Oxford, 57 miles and back, once
a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a.m.,
arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a.m.,
arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p.m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill,
Leaves, 24 Roads, 15 miles, and back,
once a week.

Leave Duran's Neck every Monday to
2 p.m., arrive at Woodville same day by
5 p.m.

2130. From Elizabeth City by Camden
c. h. Indianstown, Gurrituck c. h. Tull's
Creek, North West River Bridge and
Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and
back, once a week.

arrive at Irwinville by 7 a.m., and at Rutherfordton same day by 5 p.m.

2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at Huntsville same day and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a.m.

2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 60 miles and back, once a week in stages.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a.m., arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday at 5 a.m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p.m.

2155. From Morgantown by Beard's Poge and Little River, to Statesville, 61 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p.m.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p.m.

2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandria, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Stony Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a.m., arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 3 a.m. arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a.m.

2157. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hus's Store, and Brummele to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, Le Grange, and New Market, equal to 82 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 8 a.m., arrive at Lexington Sunday by 8 p.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 8 a.m., arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p.m.

2158. From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Toxaway, S.C. Keewe, and Pickens c. h., to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.

Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p.m.

2159. From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h., or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p.m.

Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p.m.

2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill, equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 10 a.m., arrive at Pittsboro' same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 8 p.m., arrive at Washington every Thursday by 2 p.m.

2161. From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bakersville, Greenleesville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p.m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a.m., arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 8 p.m.

2162. From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Monday at 3 p.m., arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Mountain Creek every Monday at 8 a.m., arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a.m.

2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Weddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pedlar's Mill, to Pittsboro'; equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 8 a.m., and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 6 p.m.

2164. From Wentworth, by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p.m., arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p.m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.

2165. From Fayetteville, by Packer Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill, Cedonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p.m., arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p.m.

2166. From Fayetteville, by New Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

2167. From Keansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 55 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Keansville every Friday at 2 p.m., arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Keansville every Friday by 10 a.m.

2168. From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles

and back once a week.

not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General, and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transact commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.

16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such cases the contract shall cease so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued, in allowance of one month's expense being made to the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of October next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,

Postmaster General.

SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE, Against the Post Office System. (Continued.)

If all the commercial nations in the world were to unite in a conspiracy to cripple and restrict our commerce, by hostile regulations, so far as their own interests would be promoted by it;—if all the restraints interposed by the law of nations to protect that commerce, were annihilated, and the nations of Europe had the unlimited power to make what regulations they pleased in regard to it, nothing worse could possibly be done, than what our own legislation has done already.

It is true, Sir,—if there be any consolation in that—that the injury is not inflicted by a foreign power, but by those who call themselves our brethren and fellow citizens. But I am far from perceiving any thing in this circumstance to mitigate the injury. I solemnly declare, I would rather it were inflicted by foreign power.

A dagger plunged by the hand of a brother, carries a severer pang to the heart of the injured party, from the very consideration that the blow was inflicted by one, who was under the most sacred obligation to arrest it, if aimed by another.

I must now invite the attention of the Committee for a few moments, to a brief exposition of the actual condition of suffering to which the Southern States have been reduced by this system. I will draw no picture of the imagination, but present a few decisive facts that will speak a language too unequivocal to admit of but one interpretation. For the last twelve years, the condition of the country has been growing worse and worse, in a steady progression. During this time the price of cotton has fallen from thirty to ten cents a pound, and every thing else in a corresponding degree. This state of things is peculiarly distressing. Almost any condition is tolerable which is permanent. We become reconciled to it by habit, and make all our calculations and pecuniary arrangements to accord with it. But when tariff is passed after tariff, extending farther and farther the oppressive influence of the system, constant pecuniary embarrassment is the almost unavoidable result.

No prudence can avoid it. An unexpected decline in the price of produce baffles the calculations even of the most cautious; and in this downward tendency of things, the planter almost invariably finds, each successive year, his means of meeting his pecuniary engagements, less than he reasonably calculated when he made them.

The profits of the cotton planter, with all the natural advantages with which Providence has favored him, are, now actually less than those of any other description of capitalists in the Union. I speak of what I personally know, when I assert, that the labor of a slave in the field, does not yield the owner more than 12½ cents per day, on an average. Now, Sir, I leave it to any gentleman from the Middle or Eastern States, to say, whether the price of common field labor is not three or four times as high. Taking the

average of the various kinds of labor in those States, I feel authorized to say, it may be set down at fifty cents a day. I am aware of the prevalence of an idea, that slave labor is not as efficient as free labor; but, as regards agricultural pursuits it is entirely erroneous. No white man from New England, or any where else, can do more field labor than a South Carolina slave. Taking the average of the year, the Southern planter has greatly more labor performed by each hand, than the Northern farmer. With us, there is no season of rest from one end of the year, to the other. The winter season, which is a period of festivity and rest with the Northern farmers, is, with our planters, a period of active and laborious preparation for the ensuing spring. If, notwithstanding he cultivates the most valuable staple in the world, and works thus incessantly through the whole year, the labor of the Southern planter is not one fourth part as productive as the average of Northern labor, does it not furnish a striking commentary upon the ruinous and exhausting effects of your oppressive system of taxation?

If the soil and climate of Pennsylvania or New York were as well adapted to the culture of cotton as those of South Carolina or Georgia, I am well satisfied, that a Pennsylvania or New York farmer could not afford to cultivate cotton for less than twenty cents a pound, with all the industry and economy he could use. Let any man acquainted with the business of cotton planting, make an estimate of price for which he could afford to raise cotton using hired labor at fifty cents a day, and he will find the statement I have made amply confirmed by the result.

I know there was a time, Sir, when it was believed that the Southern planters were realizing so rich a harvest of prosperity, and such enormous profits, that it was thought nothing more than justice to cut down their incomes by this new species of agrarian legislation, to a level with those derived from other modes of employing capital.

But, even if you had any semblance of right to exercise this arbitrary power of curtailing incomes and equalizing profits, you have carried it entirely beyond the point, at which your own principles would require you to stop. If you have a right to reduce the labor of the planter to a level with your own, have you any right to carry the reduction so far, that you shall receive three or four times as great a reward for your labor as the planter does for his? No agricultural community, that carried on the labors of the field by free labor, could have endured, or would have submitted to this system of oppressive exaction, until the price of labor had reached so low a point of depression, as it has in the Southern States. There is no example existing, of so great a fall in the price of any agricultural production, as that which has taken place in the Southern staples. From century to century, the price of corn, for example, maintains almost a uniform price, because the cost of its production—the actual labor required to produce it, cannot, as in the case of manufacturers, be materially diminished by machinery. Thirty years ago, the price of cotton was nearly three times as high as it is at present, although the same quantity of manual labor is necessary to produce it now as at the former period. A corresponding reduction in the price of labor, is the necessary consequence. On the contrary, the price of grain is very nearly as high in the grain growing States, taking an average of several years, it was thirty years ago. No reduction, therefore, has taken place in the price of the labor employed in producing it. In fact, the average price of labor in the Northern States—including all pursuits—has evidently advanced, during the period under consideration. It cannot be otherwise, under a system of taxation and oppression, which annually draws from the Southern planters one-third of their incomes, to be distributed in bounties and disbursements among the people of the other States of the Union. It is the natural result of that system, and God only knows at what point of depression, short of the absolute ruin, it will stop, if this government shall persevere in the course it has hitherto pursued.

(To be continued.)

An Old Trojan.—A few days ago, a dead Terrapin was found alive in a field in the county of Culpepper, marked with the initials of a gentleman's name, in the year 1778, more than 51 years ago. The gentleman himself has been dead about 40 years!—This is another fact to prove the longevity of this shell. He is now taken into the house—but indulgence and ease, and laziness, may contribute to shorten his days. Richmond Compiler.



Salisbury :

SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

The French have subdued the Algerines entirely. The Dey has been taken, and is now confined in the Louvre under a strong guard, the city having been for some time in the hands of the French. We must believe, that in the present contest between the two powers, the Algerines have justice on their side to bear them out. But we must rejoice that those marauders and plunderers of our commerce are humbled, if they are not now placed under the entire subjection of the French nation.

We copy into our columns a more detailed account of the Revolution in France than we were able to do last week. We have heard nothing farther from that quarter. This government more than any other will feel great interest as to the result of the contest between the King and his Ministers and the Republicans of France. It is not unwisely conjectured that the Ministers would not have hurried the King into the committal of such excesses had not a promise of assistance been tendered to them from some neighboring powers. Whether the people who have risen in arms against the lawless reign of the late King (for he is dethroned and a provisional government established) would be satisfied to compound with him upon a dismissal of his Ministers and a reform of abuses, we are not able to determine. We should rather think not. They could place no confidence in a King who could thus betray them and attempt to abridge their constitutional liberties. The Duke of Orleans has been called to head the Nation, and what kind of government the Liberals will shape for themselves should success crown their present struggle, we cannot conjecture. Whether a limited monarchy, an aristocracy, or a representative Republican government.

It was reported in Paris that some misunderstanding had arisen between France and England relative to the occupation of Algiers by the former. Upon the surrender of Algiers by the Dey the French Genl. with the troops took possession of the several forts and ports of the city. The Dey has been set at liberty with the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally. He has permission to retire with his family to any spot he may select. Every liberty civil and religious is allowed to the inhabitants. Would not the holding of Algiers as a French colony be dangerous to the commerce of Europe and America? Would it not give the French an unequal and superior power over the commerce of the Mediterranean? We are glad that the Dey of Algiers has been stripped of his power and driven from his dominions, but we would rather see some other and less dangerous Christian power in possession of its Sovereignty. It would be allowing France too great a political influence to suffer her to retain it.

We have looked in vain for some authentick information as to the result of the elections in the West, and for that reason we have foreborne to give any statement we have seen on either side, fearful that it might prove to be spurious or inaccurate. There has been a great struggle between the two parties in the western country, and if the President is sustained in the several states of the West we may confidently expect an upright, upright and downright republican administration. We are rather fearful however that the rejection of his signature to the Maysville road bill will probably come too directly into conflict with the immediate interest of the West, to secure the approbation and support of that section of the Union.

We discover Mr. Clay has thought it necessary to enter upon an electioneering campaign to prevent the route of his party and the annihilation of his favorite American System. At the public dinner which was given him in Cincinnati he canvassed the merits of the present administration, and if we were to take his shewing as exhibiting a true and accurate delineation of its beauties and deformities, the former would not "weigh a feather," when put into the balance with the latter. But to the tale of an enemy we cannot listen. We admire the extensive powers and sumptuous decorations of Mr. Clay's intellect, but we must forever repudiate the dangerous tendency of his political notions.

We perceive with pleasure that the distinguished Editor of the "Banner of the Constitution" has been prevailed upon to continue the publication of his paper, of such vast utility, & a sufficient patronage can be obtained to justify its continuance. Several gentlemen have promised us to become subscribers if the publication of the paper were not stopped. We will send on their names, with the money, as soon as we can see them, and will lend our efforts to add to the number. We would earnestly recommend it to our readers as being by far the ablest expositor of the Constitution, the most enlightened as to what ought to be the true policy of our country and with all the most instructive and interesting news-letter in the Union.

Mr. Wirt, the former attorney Genl. of the U. S. who has been employed by the Cherokees in Georgia to prosecute their case before the Supreme Court, addressed a very polite and gentlemanly letter to Gov. Gilmer of Georgia, apprising him of the fact, and in what manner he intended to regulate his conduct of the case. Gov. Gilmer works himself into a passion, and answers the letter of Mr. Wirt in a very angry tone. Such a return for the courteous manner in which Mr. Wirt dictated his letter was uncivil and uncalled for.

reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misinterpreted. At four o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuilleries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred up to ten o'clock. In the mean time while the brave of the ci-devant Garde Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty three years of age) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the point n'a'chi. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for twelve hours by those heroic youths. The Tuilleries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeanes); they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!"—and they turned their pieces on their Colonels, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. "Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation on the people.

Napoleon II, is in the mouths of all the lower orders. The troops are assembling to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. On the day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers.

The Provisional Government has just been installed. It will be a moderate one, and composed of moderate men.

The Duke of Orleans has been appointed Lieut. General, and will be given a crown, which he will wear with more moderation than that which has been lost. The Crown has gone forever from Charles X. and his descendants. Charles is at Chateaux, and has about 2000 troops with him.

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen.

The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the qui vive, ready to mount or fall!

I passed onto the Quai du Louvre. Pont des Arts (wooden bridge for foot passengers opposite the Louvre,) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tirailleur was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a sang froid only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery. French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible-looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions.

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoneers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained. The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The Ministers all ran off, save Babelme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuilleries and the Louvre still held out, but at that moment a party of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regi-

ment of Infantry of the Guard. The remains of a regiment of Cuirassiers, mounted up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed—the horses cut up and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss, having refused to surrender, cut to pieces. The tri-coloured flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of Gen. Lafayette to the command of the Nat'l Guard was a happy circumstance. 80,000 will be organised to-night.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris at the head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at the head of the armed forces under Lafayette. The Royal emblems, and every mention of Royalty, have disappeared everywhere. The King of France, who ever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II, is in the mouths of all the lower orders.

The troops are assembling to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

15A Sept. 1830.

J. MURPHY,

is now receiving and opening at his store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suitied to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. An every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitting exertions together with the assistance of attention and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.

Salisbury, Sept. 16, 1830. 3-142

Female School.

THE female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell will commence on the 1st Monday in November next.

6-12

Salisbury RACES!



THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days.

First day: two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day.

Third day: county purse, three best in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

SAM'L. JONES, Proprietor,

6-12

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th instant, a Negro boy who says his name is John, and belongs to Archy Cowen of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, S.A.Y.

Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 374

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen., on Main street, a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS.

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship, and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1830. 17

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG,

MORTGELRY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE

Dry GOODS Business, in the City of New-York, with W. Jacob & A. E. Embury, under the firm of

JACOT, HARGRAVE & YOUNG.

Store No. 2 Burling Street, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flattens himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases.

New-York, August 1, 1830. 6-12

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIKIN in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIKIN in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIKIN,

JOSIAH HUIKIN,

June 23d. 1830. 25

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesus Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davi-ville county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead as bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN,

SAM'L. HARGRAVE, Esq.

August 13th, 1830. 3-32

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th instant, a Negro man who says he belongs to the state of Francis Neely, dec'd and was hired by Thomas Allison. Said boy is 33 or 40 years old, yellow complexion of common size, little affected in his eyes, the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away.

4-40 HY. GILES, c. s. e.

4-40 HY. GILES, c. s. e.

5-40 HY. GILES, c. s. e.

POETRY.

WHEN POOR IS ALL BUT HOPE AND LOVE.

By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

When poor is all but hope and love,
I clasp this long faithful heart;
For wealth and fame I vowed to rove,
That we might weep no more to part!
Tears have gone by—long weary years
To fail to win the comfort now—
Of ardent hopes of ticken fears—
And wealth is mine—but where art thou?

Fame's dazzling dreams, for thy dear sake,
Rose brighter than before to me;
Elong to all I deemed could make
My longing heart more worthy thee,
Years have gone by—the laurel droops
In mockery n'er my joyous brow,
A conquered world before me stoops,
And fame is mine—but where art thou?

In life's first hours, despised and lone,
I wandered thro' the busy crowd;
But now that life's best hopes are gone,
They greet with pride and murmur loud.
Oh! for thy voice! thy happy voice,
To breathe its laughing welcome now;
Wealth, fame, and all that should rejoice,
To me are vain—but where art thou?

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods, consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased anywhere in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. R. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1830.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a partnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Main street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well. Are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER,
Salisbury, April 22, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary all scores should be settled up.

EBENEZER DICKS, Jr.,

Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mall, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegant and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured anywhere. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand, where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place, for a supply of Northern sail leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35f

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Kider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Breakfast & Dinner Tables, Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FAIR, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest, and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest, and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Gunion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14th, 1830. 25f

WAGONERS, Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocer and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1830. 11

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET, Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32f

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office, June, 1830. 31

Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET,
Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House,
NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in their line, which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportsman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; Sheep-shears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Pliers, Carpenters' lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; cooper's and carpenter's Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and riveted table hinges, H and BL Hinges, pew Hinges, crest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, W odd-screws, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candlesticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steel-wrds, single and double hand-screw Plates, Scale Beams, K b L tches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and coopers' Adzes; mining Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Belts, Cooks' Ladles, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Scales, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, white-wash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Snovels and Tong; Iron Wire, Braces and Bits, Tap Borers, Iron Weights, Sud Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Sauffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whips, thongs, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcups, Brass Butts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curtain Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Cap-wire, Iron Tutania, Britania, and plated table and tea Spoons; Cork-screws, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes, iron and brass Knockers, Joiner's Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closer, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till Locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailor's and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent Metal Cocks, Razor Straps, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

Toey also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Cut and Wrought NAILS, Wagon and Cart BOXES;

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

FOLGER and LAMB refer to Messrs.

Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co., of Cabar-

rus county.

F. & L. August 1st, 1830. 30f

Committed

On the 11th July, to the Jail of Lincoln county, a runaway, who calls himself JIM, says he belongs to James Walker of Lunenburg, Virginia, that he left his master in Georgia, where he had taken him with a drove for sale. Jim is about 30 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet high, has a scar on his forehead and right arm, the former he says was cut with a rock. He has with him a fiddle and a blue cloth coat and pantaloons. The owner is requested to come prepared agreeably to law, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailer.

July 19th, 1830. 29f

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTOR,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailer.

July 19th, 1830. 29f

New Fashionable & Cheap

GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-

portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

18

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

15

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD.

RECENTLY from Philadelphia, R (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, and a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. Beard will be enabled to make all kinds of garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Philadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gina finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gina will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830.

21

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gina finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gina will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830.

21

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plot of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warranty deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1830. 100f.

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warrant titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1830. 100f.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.